

電信寫

號三九三〇

昭和十五年二月十三日後發
昭和十五年二月十四日前着

主營

宣 光 大 使

有 田 外 務 大 臣

第二二一號（極秘、僅長符號級）

八日會談ノ際「ズ」次官ハ「ハ」外相ガ三十日ハ日英
同盟調印ノ記念日ナリト述べタルハ實ハ偶然ノコトニ
アラズ「ハ」外相ハ「ランスダウソ」卿ガ等シク（外
相モ同様）印度總督ヨリ外相トナリ日英同盟ヲ締結シ
タル経緯ヲ平素研究シテ同卿ニ私淑シ居ルニ依ルモノ
ニシテ外相ハ國際問題ハ交渉ニ依リ解決シ得ラレザル
モノナシトノ信念ヲ有シ前同大戦ノ際一九一七年戦争
ノ最高潮ニ達シタル際「ラ」卿ガ獨逸トノ交渉ヲ提議
シタルガ之等ノ點モ外相ノ研究シタル所ナリ尤モ今回
ノ戦争ニ於テ今日ノ程度ニテ交渉ヲ考フルコトノ不可
能ナルハ勿論ナルモ兩者ノ共通點ハ興味アリト評リ居
タリ何等御参考迄

（了）

1589A-2

證 明 書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 一 五 八 九 A 號
國 際 條 約 部

與 裁 及 公 正 ニ 關 ス ル 證 明

余、尾戸長春ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ外務省
文書課長代理トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモ
ノナルコト、茲ニ該旨更トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレ
タル一頁ヨリ成ル千九百四十年ノ昭和十五年ノ二月
十三日附下記題名即チ、在英重光大使發有田大臣宛
電報第三九三〇號ノ文書ノ保管ニ任ジ居ルコトヲ茲
ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記錄及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナ
ルコト、茲ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類
及ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。（若シアラバ綴番
號又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書
ノ成期所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ）

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千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月三日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

證人

尾戸長春

外務省文書課長代理

佐藤武五郎

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、R. H. ラーシハ、余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、並ニ上記題名ノ文書ハ余ガ公務上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月八日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

證人

Richard H. Larsh

Investigator. IPS

Sgt. Takeo Toguchi

RETURN TO ROOM 301
11 E COB

TELEGRAM No. 7657. From Ambassador SHIGEMITSU to Foreign Minister ARITA. Code cypher. Dispatched P.M. 23 March 1940. Received P.M. 24 March 1940.

No. 459 (Embassy Long Distance Code).

The solution of FINLAND question gave a remarkable blow to the political conditions of both GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE, consequently general policies of both countries, especially that for SOVIET UNION will be discussed thoroughly. In the coming Easter holidays, as they are just after the political change in FRANCE, the British Government authorities are presumed to contemplate British foreign policies, so I took it advantageous for disposal of China Affairs from the point of view of our international relations to explain fully beforehand the establishment of WANG's government now in progress and our attitude for it to British side, therefore in the evening of 21st, I visited Vice-Minister BUTLER in the Foreign Office and had the following private talk:-

1. First of all, I explained fully the development of new state of things in CHINA based upon the news brought by "Domei" recently, for reference of Foreign Minister:-

(a) As the previous activity of WANG Ching-wei, I explained KONOE's three principles which constitute fundamental relations between JAPAN and CHINA, next as Chinese side, the relation between Peiking and Nanking governments as well as measures for internal relation of Kuomintang.

/p.2/ (b) Next I explained in detail the organization and decisions of the whole national assembly held after WANG's entry into Nanking on 17th and that the new central government would be established on March 30th by the Chinese for CHINA and the Chinese; (omission) and its administrative policies are cooperation for peace at home and abroad as well as anti-communism; and further, I

(c) explained that the Japanese policy for it was to do the purport so often explained thoroughly, that is, to establish peace and order as well as cooperation in CHINA, not to exclude any other than communistic and Bolshevik elements who plot confusion and conflicts, and to offer cooperation and friendship for that purpose; this policy

will be warmly received by both Chinese and foreign nationals, therefore it must be a matter for congratulation if some compromise would be found between the new central government and Chungking government based upon the above-mentioned purport; in short, it was a pivotal point to exclude the Bolshevism as a source of confusion and to recover the peace and order; and I told him that British government would understand the Japanese attitude, as the former had the most economic interest in CHINA.

2. BUTLER said that British Government could not immediately change her policy of having recognized Chungking Government as the formal Chinese government, but he understood my explanation and hoped the new government would be successful; as for Tientsin problem, he further issued an instruction today (he explained the contents of the instruction) which would prove of service for the settlement of the problem; the settlement of Tientsin problem just at the time of the establishment of WANG's Government is a "gesture" on the part of Britain expressing her desire to be of any service. (I told BUTLER that, according to newspaper information, recently Ambassador CRAIGIE proposed to our Foreign Minister ARITA the strong attitude of BRITAIN for the execution of the war; for this BUTLER said that, according to the dispatch from the Ambassador, he seemed to have explained Premier CHURCHILL's speech in detail, it was not by their specific instruction.)

3. I asked BUTLER about the expulsion of Brit from Labor Party and SOVIET UNION's problem, for which BUTLER explained as follows:-

"I am a contact man with the Labor Party in reference to diplomatic problems. The Labor Party wishes to avoid to open hostilities against SOVIET UNION, but this opinion is getting in the direction of becoming stronger. The communistic elements as Brit who are under the direction of MOSCOW are being boycotted; consequently the public opinion of BRITAIN, to say nothing of the Government itself, is getting /p.4/ stronger against SOVIET UNION within the limits of avoiding war. The causes may be found in (1) firm attitude of FRANCE against SOVIET UNION, (2) advancement of understanding and realization of dangerous propaganda at home and abroad or destructive activities of SOVIET UNION,

(3) Necessity of beating SOVIET UNION (by the blockade or other means) in the execution of the war against GERMANY. The anti-SOVIET feeling of Scandinavian countries was getting heightened, and anti-Bolshevik sentiments of NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA are observed to be very strong. WELLS also seemed to be aware of danger of SOVIET-UNION".

4. I told him that there seemed to be many reasons why JAPAN and BRITAIN may go further with the understandings in future taking a wide view of things of Anglo-Japanese relations from the point of view of national policy of JAPAN toward CHINA as well as general situations of the world. If my view is not mistaken, the authorities of both countries should strive to take measures to bring about this collaboration and it is also necessary to conquer every difficulty. Vice-Minister BUTLER replied that he had felt the outline of my talk was felt as if a large picture had been painted with reference to international relations of the world and he was of the same opinion.

5. Furthermore I discussed concrete problems. (1) I called his attention based on concrete examples. First of all I asked him how he thought of recent propagandistic activities of left elements in spite of the necessity of striving for not to deteriorate the relations of both countries, especially if there might be any means to guide the attitudes of Reuter and BBC (Radio Broadcast) as the development organs of public opinion; it is hard to understand that BBC broadcast the speech of Lord CECIL who attacked GERMANY and JAPAN as invaders; furthermore it was said that the Information Ministry had offices not only in Tokyo but also in Hongkong and Shanghai; the communications of these reporters should have been guided to go along the line of national policy, without being imposed upon by propaganda.

BUTLER replied that as for BBC, various conditions at the time of its establishment often embarrassed them but by the proper means they would call its attention to this matter; for Reuter the same means would be taken. Times must already have been improved; CECIL had no social influence nowadays and it was quite imprudent to act in such a way; Reuter's actions in Tientsin was also wrong.

In short, he said that he would take into consideration what /p.6/I had said. (2) Next, as concrete problems of negotiations, I /SHIGEMITSU/ proposed matters of trading and shipping of German goods and I also explained that JAPAN would continue to hold firm insistence on her neutral right; various obstacles for trade had excited both Japanese Government and people and its counter-measures would also affect the general situations. So I expressed my earnest hope to remove such obstacles. Individual problems shall be negotiated by Councillor OKAMOTO but I expressed my earnest hope that the British side would also make her best exertions. Furthermore I have demanded their considerations about the questions of obstacles for trade and shipping of goods.

BUTLER asked me that Japanese side would understand likewise

the standpoint of BRITAIN and also pay attention to the same requirements of British side and he promised that British side had no objection to make her best exertions in this matter.

Finally BUTLER said that he would report today's interview to Foreign Minister tonight. After the interview I met the Foreign Minister myself but asked him that he would hear about the interview from BUTLER.

RETURN TO ROOM 361
COPY

電信	七六三七	待 符	昭和十五年三月二十三日
		曉 本 省	昭和十五年三月二十四日

有 田 外 務 大 臣

重 光 大 使

Ex 10/6/1589B-1

第三五九三 (局長待用紙)

芬蘭停戦へ美領ニ於ケル政情ニ相當荷任ヲ負ヘ而シテ
ノ一は政策等ニ對シテ政策ニ付徹底的ノ放散行ヘル
ヘク他國政情ノ後ヲ受ケテ「イイスタ」條にハ英國
首長部ノ協考ノトキト見ラレタルニ付其ノ前ニ恰モ
進展中ノ汪政權樹立及我態度ニ關シ充分英國側ニ説
明ヲ與ヘ置クニトハ我國際關係上事實處理ノ上ニ於
テモ有益ト見ヘレタルニ依リ二十一日夕刻「ズ」次
官ヲ外務省ニ往訪シ内容左ノ通り私的會談ヲ行ヒタ
リ得ル所也

一 支那新事態ノ發展ニ付等ニ充分説明シ外全ノ心考
ニ供シタシトテ最近ノ同盟ニ對シ(一)汪精衛ノ事前
工作トシテ日本トノ近接關係近衛三原則次ニ支那
人種等トシテ北京南京政府トノ關係及國民黨内部

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昭和通ニ付テ説明シ(二)次イテ十七日延前東京参
後ノ國民生活會議ニ付其ノ構成及決議ニ付詳細ヲ
通ヘ愈支那及支那人ノ爲ニモ(虎?)一旦支那人ニ
就ル新中央政府ハ三月三十日ヲ期シテ成立シ其ノ
政策ハ内外ニ對スル平和協力及反共ニ在ルコトヲ
説明シ更ニ(三)右ニ對スル日本ノ政策ハ之程度々説
明セル趣旨ヲ貫徹スルモノニシアリテ支那ニ於テ
平和安定ト協力トヲ樹立セントスルモノナリ混亂
ト衝突トヲ目的トスル共產赤化分子以外ハ何人ヲ
モ排斥セス其ノ目的ノ爲協力ト友情トヲ提供セン
トスルモノナリ右ハ恐ラク第一ニ支那人ニ取リテ
モ外國人ニ取リテモ最も歡迎セラルヘキ事態ト思
ハル從テ右ノ大趣旨ニ依リ新中央政府ト重慶政府
トカ何等愛憎ノ差ヲ見出スコトハヒメテ喜ブヘキ
コトナリ云スルニ混亂ノ原因タル「赤化」ヲ排シ
テ秩序ヲ恢復セントスル點カ大眼目ナルカ支那ニ
於テ最も多ク経済的利害ヲ有スル美國ハ恐ラク右
ノ日本ノ態度ヲ了解セラルルコトト思ヒスト説明
セリ

二 「ス」ハ英國政府トシテ尙重慶政府ヲ支那政府ト
 シテ承認シ居ル通前ヲ急變スル議ニハ行カサルモ
 右側説明ハ爲ト了承シ着々成功セラレシコトヲ所
 ル天津問題ニ付テモ更ニ今日訓令ヲ發シタリ（内
 容ヲ説明シ居タリ）是ヲ右ニテ記リ得ルコトト
 思フ恰モ汪政府樹立ノ際ニ天津問題ノ解決ハ何等
 英國側ノ「ミステリア」ニシテ御役ニ立タシコト
 ヲ希望スル次第ナリ（本使ヨリ最近「タレギー」
 大使ハ有田大臣ニ對シ英國ノ戦争遂行ニ對スル強
 硬ナル態度ヲ申入レタリト新聞報道アルコトヲ話
 シタルニ「ス」ハ同大使ノ電報ニ依レハ「チ」首
 相ノ演説ヲ充分ニ説明シタル様ナリ特ニ訓令ニ依
 ルニアラスト言ヘリ）

三 本使ヨリ「フリット」ノ勢動黨波門ノ件ヨリ對蘇
 問題ニ入りタルニ「ス」次官ノ説明左ノ通り
 「自分ハ外交問題ニ關シ勢動黨トノ關係保ナルカ
 勢動黨ハ蘇聯ト戦争状態ニ入ルヲ避ケタキ希望ナ
 ルモ其ノ意見ハ強化ノ方向ニ在リ「フリット」ノ
 如キ美新科ノ指令ヲ受クル共產黨等ノ分子ハ排斥
 セラレツツアリ從テ政府部内ハ勿論英國與蘇ハ大

1589 B-4

係蘇聯ニ對シテハ戦争ナキ範圍ニ於テ強クナリツ
ツアリ右ノ原因ハ(一)偽國ノ對蘇強硬態度(二)蘇聯ノ
危険ナル國內外宣傳若クハ破壊工作ニ對スル理解
ノ増進及危険ノ自覚(三)對獨逸戦争遂行上蘇聯ヲ叩ク
(封鎖其ノ他ノ手段)ニトノ必要ニ及ヌ等ヘシ
「スカンデナヴィヤ」諸國ノ反感感情ハ益々昂マリ
又南北米ノ反「ボルセビイキ」無ヘ非信ニ強キ機
ニ思ヘル「ワエルズ」モ蘇聯ノ危険ニ付テハ皆ニ
感ズル所アリタル口吻ナリシ」

ロ 本使ヨリ支那ニ對スル日本ノ態度又世界ノ全局ヨ
リ見テ日英ノ關係ヲ大局的ニ綜合スルニ將來ニ於
テ兩國ハ益々諒解ヲ進メテ可然キ點多ノ理由ヲ有
スル様ニ思ス若シ右ノ見方ニテ観ナシトセハ兩國
ノ當局ニ於テモ之ヲ達成スヘキ手段ニハ勢方スヘ
キコト可然キ點多ノ困難ハ之ヲ排除スルコト必要ナ
リト意見ヲ述ベタルニ「ハ」次官ハ利益ノ第ハ世
界ノ國際關係ニ付テ規模大ナル事ヲ演キ出サレタ
ル様ニ思セララルル方自分モ同意ナリト應酬アリ

ニ 進ンテ具體問題ニ入り本使ヨリ

(一)第一兩國關係ニ付テ信ニ空氣ヲ害セラレサル様

1589B-5

ニスルコト必要ト思フニ拘ラス最近ノ定員分子
ノ宣傳策動ハ如何ニ見ラルルヤ等ニ與ヒテノ警覺
機關タルBBC(「ラヂオ」放送)及放送ノ態度
ハ更ニ指導ノ方法無キヤBBCカ頭腦ト夫ニ日
本ヲ侵略者トシテ攻撃セル「ロード・セシル」
ノ放送ヲ行フカ如キハ自分等ノ諒解ニ害シム所
ナリ更ニ情報省ハ東京ノ外香港上海ニ於テモ出
張所アリト聞ク之等ニ駐在スル新聞記者ノ通信
カ徒ニ宣傳ニ乘セラレス圖策ニ徹フ様指導スル
コトヲ待ヘキ筈ナリトテ種々实例ニ惹キ注意ヲ
促シタルニ

「ベ」ハBBCハ創立當時ノ事情モアリ固リ居
ルモ適當ノ方法ニ依リ充分ニ注意ヲスヘク放送
モ同様ナリ「タイムス」ハ大分改善セリト思フ
「セシル」ノ如キハ今日何等ノ勢力無キ者ナル
カ不正確ノ言ナリ天幕ニ於ケル放送ノ如キ避口
モ不都合ナリ要スルニ御話ノ點點ハ充分ニ考慮
スベシトノ趣旨ニテ種々説明回答アリ

(二) 次ニ本使ヨリ長春駐在參閣員トシテハ通商關係
問題ヨリノ荷役積出ノ問題アリ又日本ハ中立禮

1589B-6

ノ問題ニ付テハ伯達爾氏ナル主張ヲ維持スル次第ナリ通商上ノ各種法律ノ問題ハ甚シク我當局及民間ノ感情ヲ刺激シ其政策ハ大局ヲモ害スル次第ナリ新ル國難ハ之ヲ排除スル機切望ニ達ヘス一々ノ問題ニ付テハ岡本参事官ヨリ交渉セシムヘキカ英國側ニ於テモ最大ノ努力ヲ爲サルルコトヲ切望ストテ更ニ通商障害及荷切指出シノ問題ニ付テ強ク先方ノ考慮ヲ促シ置キタリ

「ズ」ハ右ニ對シテ日本側ニ於テ英國ノ立場ヲ瞭解セラレ英國側ノ同感ナル希望ニ付考慮ヲ加ヘルルコトヲ切望スルト共ニ英國側ニ於テモ出来得ル限りノ努力ヲ爲スコトニハ素ヨリ妥協無シト應答セリ

「ズ」ハ事後ニ今日ノ朝報ハ早速今迄ノ外相ニモ報告スヘシト接洽シタリ

右會談後外相ニモ行會ヒタルカ電報ハ「ズ」ヨリ轉取ラレタシト報シ置キタリ (了)

證 明 書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 一 五 八 九 B 號
國 際 検 察 部

真実及び公正ニ關スル證明

1589B-7

余、尾戸長春へ余が下記ノ実情ニ於テ、即チ
外務省文書局長代理トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ
在ルモノナルコト、並ニ該實情トシテ余が茲ニ添附
セラレタル、六頁ヨリ成ル、千九百四十年ノ昭和十
六年ノ三月二十三日附、下記署名、即チ在美重光大
使官有田大臣宛電報第七六五七號ノ文書ノ保管ニ任
シ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記述及ビ文書が日本政府ノ公文書ナ
ルコト、並ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ公文書ハ都局ノ公式書類
及ビ該ノ一部ナルコトヲ証明ス。(注シアラブ領事
館又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ茲ニ於ケル該文書
ノ成現所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ含記スベシ)

1589 B-8

千九百四十六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ十月三日

東京ニ於テ署名

警務局長署名 尾 田 晏 孝

右ノ者ノ公的職務 外務省文書課長代理

証 人 佐 藤 武 五 郎

公式入手ニ由ル証明

余、RICHARD H. LARSEN、余が該合國最高指揮
官總司令部ニ属スルモノナルコト、並ニ上記記名
ノ文書ハ余が公的職務上、日本政府ノ上記署名宣渡ヨリ
入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ証明ス。

千九百四十六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ十月八日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名 尾 田 晏 孝 RICHARD H. LARSEN

右ノ者ノ公的職務 INVESTIGATOR I P S

証 人 SGT. TAKEO TOGUCHI

Doc. No. 1589-C

Page 1.

Copy of Telegram. General Number 12998. "Cipher Code,"

From Ambassador SHIGEMITSU to Foreign Minister ARITA

Dispatched from London May 13, p.m., 1940

Received at this Ministry May 14, p.m., 1940

No. 771 (~~Embassy Long Distance Code~~)

1. The invasion of German army into HOLLAND and BELGIUM has caused the direct conflict with British and French armies and it is evident that HITLER made up his mind to stake all on this undertaking as seen from the declaration of the expedition. After occupation of coast lines of HOLLAND and BELGIUM, the German army may be hard to foresee if they settle in positional warfare for a time, but judging from the public opinion of ITALY, although HITLER's present enterprise has been aroused by the positive policy of BRITAIN and FRANCE, the scale may be far larger than that generally supposed. If he will succeed, he will not leave his army only in occupation of HOLLAND and BELGIUM. Therefore, it is of course necessary for us to make arrangements taking into consideration every possibility.

/p.2/

2. Our national policy for South Seas may be determined based upon that already adopted for Dutch East Indian problems and we may make headway on three points, viz., (a) JAPAN has no intention of changing the status quo on the whole, (b) neither belligerent nor neutral country shall interfere with the status quo. (c) Interests of the natives should firstly be considered (of course these three points may be expressed in proper order and circumstances) (Refer telegram No. 1593 of last year).

3. From the above mentioned standpoints, if we investigate the relations with the UNITED STATES or SOVIET UNION or belligerent countries in general, it is the urgent need to take measures to make conciliation of JAPAN and CHINA as Oriental people in order to establish firmly our leading position in EAST ASIA. As we are leading Chinese people in most of the things nowadays, the conciliation of WANG and CHIANG or that of CHIANG and JAPAN may be advantageous to us regardless of its conditions. Unless we shall have promptly settled Chinese questions, we shall be placed in a disadvantageous situation, irrespective of the development of situation.

Even if HITLER's success on land may be decisive, Naval Powers of BRITAIN and FRANCE may remain strong enough. Or even if FRANCE may be overwhelmed, the war will not be ended. GERMANY is in the internal condition to meet the needs of continuing victories, while BRITAIN and FRANCE have special characteristics to solidify the national union by

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the defeat. This is an important matter not to be overlooked. If HITLER's success on land will be kept in check, the powers of BRITAIN and FRANCE will remarkably rally. In any case, the change of situation hereafter is getting more and more important, and by the backing of SOVIET UNION the situation will be more and more complex. Taking into consideration of the superiority of GERMANY on land and that of BRITAIN and FRANCE at sea, we have to apply our national policies for CHINA and SOUTH SEAS, in accordance with the policy to make our situation in the EAST ASIA firm and stable. The most part of this cable may be the repetition of my former one, but I dare to send in view of the present situation.

Cabled to AMERICA, FRANCE, TURKEY, GERMANY and ITALY.

Ask ITALY to cable to GERMANY.

/p. 3/

the defeat. This is an important matter not to be overlooked. If HITLER's success on land will be kept in check, the powers of BRITAIN and FRANCE will remarkably rally. In any case, the change of situation hereafter is getting more and more important, and by the backing of SOVIET UNION the situation will be more and more complex. Taking into consideration of the superiority of GERMANY on land and that of BRITAIN and FRANCE at sea, we have to apply our national policies for CHINA and SOUTH SEAS, in accordance with the policy to make our situation in the EAST ASIA firm and stable. The most part of this cable may be the repetition of my former one, but I dare to send in view of the present situation.

Cabled to AMERICA, FRANCE, TURKEY, GERMANY and ITALY.

Ask ITALY to cable to GERMANY.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No.

I.F.S. No. 1589CStatement of Source and Authenticity

I, ODO Nagaharu hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Assistant Chief of the Archives Section, - Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3 pages, dated 13 May, 1940, and described as follows: Telegram No. 12998 - Shigemitsu to Arita - I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry -

Signed at Tokyo on this
3rd day of Oct., 1946.

/s/ Nagaharu Odo
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ T. Sato

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
8th day of Oct., 1946

/s/ Richard H. Larsh
NAME

Witness: /s/ Sgt Takeo Toguchi

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

1589C-1

EX-1017

電信寫

號番

二二九八

符號

倫敦昭和十五年五月十三日後時 分發主
本館昭和十五年五月十四日後時 分着管

有田外務大臣

重光大使

第七七一號（債長符號發）

一、獨逸軍ノ蘭白侵入ハ茲ニ英佛トノ直接衝突トナリ
「ヒトラー」トシテハ其ノ出師ノ宣言ニ見ルモ乾
坤一擲ノ決意ヲナシ居ルモノナルコト明カナリ或
ハ蘭白ノ海岸線等ヲ占領シタル後一時陣地戦ニ固
リ着クヤモ測ラレサルモ伊太利ノ輿論等ニ見ルモ
「ヒ」ノ計畫ハ英佛ノ積極政策ニ挑發セラレタル
モノトハ云ヘ悉ラクハ一役ニ想俟セラルル以上ニ
大ナルモノアルヘシ若シ成功セハ蘭（白）ノ庸懦
ニ止マラサルヤモ知レス我方トシテハ總テノ可能
性ヲ顧慮シテ準備シ置クノ要アルハ勿論ナリ
我對南洋政策ハ既ニ蘭印問題ニ關シ大體決定セラ
レ居ル所ヲ演繹シテ他ニ及ホシ得ヘク即チ大體我
方ニ於テハ現状ヲ變フルノ意思ナキト同時ニ交戦
國タルト中立國タルトヲ問ハス如何ナル第三者ト
雖現状ニ干涉ヲ許サス居住民ノ利益ヲ優先的ニ顧
慮セサルヘカラストノ三點ヲ以テ進ミ得ヘシ（勿
論右三點ノ表示ハ前後緩急ノ別ハアルヘシ）（客
年往電第一五九三號）

三、以上ノ見地ヨリ對米關係ト言ヒ對蘇關係ト言ヒ又
 交戦國ニ對スル關係ト云ヒ我對外的一般關係ヨリ
 檢討スルニ速ニ東亞ニ於ケル天乘的地位ヲ確立ス
 ル爲同シク東洋人タル日支兩國人種和ノ途ヲ開セ
 サルヘカラス幸ニ支那ヲ大局的ニ押ヘ居ル今日汪
 蔣妥協又ハ蔣トノ妥協ノ如キハ條件ノ如何ニ拘ラ
 ス我方ノ有利トスル所ト思ヘル何レニシテモ速ニ
 支那問題ヲ固メサレハ形勢發展如何ニ拘ラス不利
 テル立場ニ置カルルニ至ルヘシ
 若シ「ヒットラー」ノ陸上ニ於ケル成功カ決定的
 トナリ得トスルモ英佛ノ海軍力ハ動カサルヘク或
 ハ佛國ノ疲倦セラルルカ如キコトアリトモ悉ラク
 結末ヲ告ケサルヘシ獨逸カ反勝ヲ續クルノ必要ア
 ル國情ニ反シ英佛ハ戰敗ニ依リ益々國民的結合ヲ
 齎スノ特徵アリ右ハ見逃ス能ハサル所ナリ。若シ
 「ヒ」ノ陸上ノ成功カ喰止メラルル場合ニハ英佛
 ノ勢力ハ若シク盛返スヘク何レニスルモ今後形勢
 ノ推移ハ益々重要トナリ蘇聯邦ノ背後ニ控ヘ居ル
 爲益々複雑トナルヘシ要スルニ陸上ニ於テハ獨逸
 カ優勢ニシテ又海上ニ於テハ英佛ノ優勢ハ大体動
 カヌモノトシテ茲ニ我方ハ東亞ニ於ケル地位ヲ確
 固不動ノモノトスル方針ノ下ニ對支對南洋政策ヲ
 運用スルノ要アルヘク茲ニ茲ニ申進シタル所ト大
 体重複スルモ今日ノ形勢ニ鑑ミ更ニ右申上ク
 米、佛、土、獨、伊ヘ轉電セリ
 伊ヨリ獨ヘ轉電アリタシ

1589c-3

證 明 書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 號

國 際 検 察 部 第一五八九。號

典據及ビ公正ニ關スル證明

余、尾戸長春ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ外務省文書課長代理トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモノナルコト、竝ニ該官吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレタル、三頁ヨリ成ル、千九百四十年ノ昭和十五年ノ五月十三日附、下記題名、即チ在英重光大使發有田大臣宛電報第一二九九八號ノ文書ノ保管ニ任ジ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト、竝ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類及ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シアラバ綴番號又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ)

千九百四十六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ十月三日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名 尾 戸 長 春

右ノ者ノ公的資格 外務省文書課長代理

證 人 佐 藤 武 五 郎

1589c-4

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、RICHARD H. LARSH へ、余が聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、茲ニ上記題名ノ文書へ余ガ公務上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ十月八日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名	RICHARD H. LARSH
右ノ者ノ公的資格	INVESTIGATOR I P S
證 人	SGT TAKEO TOGUCHI

Q. #1018

COPY OF

TELEGRAM. No. 14597. From Ambassador SHIGEMITSU to Foreign Minister ARITA. Despatched from London, May 25, P.M., 1940. Received at this Ministry, May 26, P.M., 1940. Code Cipher. No. 868 (Embassy Long Distance Code)

Ambassador's Code

1. In spite of desperate efforts of British and French armies, the general trend of the land action on the Belgium-French border line has already been made clear. Although the battle will be further continued under the firm resolution of both BRITAIN and FRANCE, it is needless to say that we are required to cope with whatever change in the international situation may occur. As for JAPAN, as the result of present war, she should shoulder willy-nilly the responsibility for the stability of EAST ASIA, which occupies one third of the world, so I think it may be advantageous to strengthen our position there even a little in order to take an active part in the future international arena. I think this measure will be of service to secure the foundation to cope with international situations after the war regardless of the issue of belligerent powers.

2. From the above-said point of view, as I have already proposed, as far as JAPAN takes the lead of general situations in CHINA, it is necessary to take measures to conciliate with various parts or powers with reference to CHINA problems, but if we leave the China-Japanese relations in the great dispute, EUROPE and AMERICA will take advantage of this chance and our international position will be restricted after the war and our future diplomacy will suffer difficulties.

/p. 2/

3. In this case, in order to prevent the war to spread into the EAST ASIA, we had better take measure once again.

- (a) JAPAN will inform her intention to various powers formally and at the same time take measure to realize her desire of the withdrawal of the troops of the belligerent powers from CHINA, as expressed by us at the beginning of the war.
- (b) JAPAN must reconsider the declaration of "Three hundred-miles Principle" (Act of warfare cannot be permitted tacitly in the area three hundred miles off the coast of JAPAN, MANCHURIA and CHINA. This does not involve the territorial waters

of JAPAN) after the fashion of both North and South American countries (according to the explanation of Brazilian Ambassador in this country, "Three hundred-miles principle" will be proposed by NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA after the war to be adopted as an international agreement).

Of course, it is more effective to take these measures by diplomatic procedure, rather than under the pressure of military side nor of public opinion.

I proposed these opinions from the point of view of strengthening our diplomatic foundation in the case of completion of the war.

/p. 3/

Cabled the same to America, Italy and France.
Asked Italy to cable to Germany.

C E R T I F I C A T EW.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 1589DStatement of Source and Authenticity

I, ODO Nagaharu hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Assistant Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3 pages, dated 25 May, 1940, and described as follows: Telegram No. 14527-- Shigemitsu to Arita

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Foreign Ministry -----

Signed at Tokyo on this
3rd day of Oct., 1946.

/s/ Nagaharu Odo
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ T. Sato

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
8th day of Oct., 1946

/s/ Richard H. Larsh
NAME

Witness: /s/ Sgt. Takeo Toguchi

Investigator, IFS
Official Capacity

641018

1589D-1

電信稿

總番號 一四三九七

符號 庚 本 倫 敦

昭和十五年三月二十五日後發
昭和 〃 年 〃 月二十六日後着

重光大使

有田外相大臣

第八六八號（信長符號派）

一 英獨軍必死ノ努力行ハレ居ルモ自傷國境陸上戰ノ
大勢ハ既ニ決シタルカ如ク英獨兩國ノ非常ナル決
意ノ下ニ戰爭カ尙續行セラルヘキモ如何ナル國際
情勢ノ變化ニ對シテモ對處シ量クノ必要アルハ申
ス迄モナシ帝國トシテハ今次戰爭ノ結果好ムト好
マサルトニ拘ラス世界三分ノ一タル東亞ノ安定ニ
對シ責任ヲ負フコトナリタル次第ニシテ其ノ地
位ヲ少シニテモ國メ置クコトカ將來帝國カ國際場
裡ニ於テ坐キル途ト思フセラル右ハ英獨國ノ勝敗
ノ如何ニ拘ラス戰後ノ世界ノ情勢ニ對處スル基礎
ヲ爲スモノト思考セラル右ノ見地ヨリ

二 斷ニ申述シタル通り支那ニ於テ大局ヲ抑ヘ居ル以
上進ニ支那問題ニ於テ各方面ニ對シ妥協ノ措置ヲ

1589D-2

深ルコト必真ナルヘク日支關係ヲ大ナル紛争ニ置
クコトハ歐米ノ將ニ察スル所ニシテ戰役ノ我國際
的地位ヲ減少ナラシメ且將來ノ外交ヲ至難ニ陷ラ
シムヘシ

三 此ノ際東亞ニ戰火ノ及フコトヲ防ク爲メテ
（各）國ニ對シテ正式ニ右我意圖ヲ傳フルト共ニ戰
争當初表示セラレタル在支交戰國軍隊撤退ニ關
スル我希望ヲ實現スル措置量スルコト
（米）洲諸國ノ宣言セルト同様東亞ニ於テモ三百國
主義（三百國以內ニテ戰争行爲ヲ爲スヲ監視シ
得ス範圍ハ日清文沿岸トシ帝國ノ領海ヲ除クコ
トトス）ヲ宣言スルコトヲ再考セラルルコト（
往電第九五號）（當地伯利利西爾大使ノ説明ニ
依レハ三百國主義ハ戰役ノ國際法トシテ南北米
ニ於テ主張セル趣ナリ）
之等ノ措置ハ之ヲ軍事又ハ輿論ノ壓迫ノ下ニ爲
スコトナク外交的ニ爲スコト勅果多キコト勿論
ナリ以上ハ戰争終末ノ場合ノ我外交ノ地固メラ
爲スノ見地ヨリ申述ス

米、英、佛へ特電セリ

各ヨリ獨へ特電アリタシ

1589D-3

證 明 書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 第
國際檢察部 第一三八九D 號

真偽及公正ニ關スル證明

余、尾戸長春ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ外務省
文書課長代理トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモ
ノナルコト、並ニ該官真トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレ
タル、三頁ヨリ成ル、千九百四十年ノ昭和十五年ノ
五月二十五日附、下記題名、即チ在美重光大使發有
田大臣宛電報第一四五九七號ノ文書ノ保管ニ任ジ居
ルコトラ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナ
ルコト、並ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類
及ビ簿ノ一部ナルコトラ證明ス。(若シアラバ添附
號又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ簿ニ於ケル該文書
ノ成現所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ)

1589D-4

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月三日

東京ニ於テ署名

省館官吏署名欄 尾 戸 長 春 印

右ノ者ノ公館資格 外務省文書課長代理

証 人 佐 田 武三郎 印

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、Richard H. Larsh ハ、余が聯合國最高指揮官
總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、茲ニ上記題名ノ
文書ハ余が公館上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入
手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月八日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名 欄 Richard H. Larsh

右ノ者ノ公館資格 Investigator I.P.S.

証 人 Sgt Takeo Toguchi

Doc. No. 1589-E

Page 1.*

COPY OF TELEGRAM No. 17724

Code Cipher

From Ambassador SHIGEMITSU
To Foreign Minister ARITA

Despatched from London, p.m., June 19, 1940
Received at this Ministry, p.m., June 20, 1940

No. 1040 (Embassy Long Distance Code)

It is needless to say that it is quite advantageous to make use of European War to strengthen the position of Japan in the East Asia. For that purpose I cable following items regarding Outgoing Telegram No. 922, which I have noticed:

1. It is quite important to watch the attitude of the United States to say nothing of paying attention to the condition of France, in the case of taking positive policy for French Indo-China and others. It may be difficult for the United States to enter the war before the election, but no one can foretell that Japanese activity will not excite here. (Full investigation must be done concerning financial and economical matters of both Britain and the United States, to say nothing of their naval powers). If the surrender of France will be realized, her plantations in South Pacific Ocean will be probably interfered with by Australia and in that case Japan may grasp the opportunity to take positive activity; but as for our activity, neither discussion of press will be allowed nor news will be published except those intended by the Government.

2. But it is most important for our foreign policy to state that Japan is gravely concerned with the stability of East Asia (including South Seas), and is resolved that the spread of European war must be prevented, and is taking policy to exclude the conditions destructive to the said stability and also to prevent those which may be destructive, especially to make clear that Japan will not tolerate to leave Orientals and East Asia districts as the plantation and object of trade to be exploited by capitalism of Europe and I think it is the best chance to elucidate our fundamental policy relating to East Asia and Orientals today (which will yield good results in Chinese problems); and it is most important as the background of our foreign policies.

3. If the districts of East Asia and South Seas, which is so-called living area ("Lebensraum"), should be owned by a certain great power, Japan would be driven to dare the risk of war with that country and the stability of East Asia would be deteriorated. Therefore I think it is of necessity to take courage to prevent it today. I believe that Germany and Italy will fully understand this matter.

4. British Empire has elucidated that she will continue the war to the end even if France would surrender and stated her confidence even if the German army should invade England. But, anyhow, it is clear that topographically Great Britain will not be so simply invaded as France and attention must be paid to the future development. As it is evident that the influence of Europe to Orient will be remarkably reduced after the war, Japan had better, I presume, take advantage of this opportunity to establish our position in East Asia firmly.

Cabled to Britain, Germany and Italy.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No.

I.P.S. No. 1589-EStatement of Source and Authenticity

I, ODO Nagaharu hereby certify that I am officially connect with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Assistant Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3 pages, dated 19 June, 1940, and described as follows: Telegram No. 17724 - Shigemitsu to Arita. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on
this 3rd day of October, 1946.

Nagaharu Odo (signed)
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: (signed) T. Sato

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
8th day of Oct., 1946

(signed) Richard H. Larsh
NAME

Witness: Sgt. Taku Toguchi

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

電 信 稿

總番號一七七二四 符號 陸 倫敦本省

昭和十五年六月十九日 午後 時 分 發

昭和十五年六月二十日 午後 時 分 着

直 光 大 使

有 田 外 務 大 臣

第一〇四〇號 (館長待 秘 授)

歐洲戰事ヲ東亞ニ於ケル帝國ノ地位ヲ固ムル爲メニ
利用スヘキハ言ヲ俟タサル所ナルカ右ニ付テ此ノ際
氣付ノ點往電第九二二號ニ目付シ左ノ通り御参考ニ
供ス

一 仏領印度支那總領ニ對シテ積極政策ニ出ツル場合ハ
帝國ノ狀況ヲ注視スルハ勿論米國ノ態度ヲ見極ム
ルニト緊要ト思ハル米國ハ遼東前線ヲ監視トス
ヘキモ日本ノ行動ハ之ヲ刺激セストモ限ラス (米
一 英ノ海軍力ハ勿論其ノ財政經濟方面ノ關係ハ充分
ノ檢査ヲ要スヘシ) 若シ帝國ノ屈服實現セハ南太
平洋ニ於ケル植民地ノ如キハ悉ラクハ亞洲等ニ於
テ手出シスヘク茲ニ我方モ何等積極的行動ニ出ツ
ルヨウヲ望ミ待ルヤモ知レス但シ我行動等ニ付テ
ハ一切新聞ノ記載等ヲ排除シ政府ノ意圖ニ出ツル

1589 E-2

モノノ外流狀ヲ守ルコト何レニシテモ必要ト思ハ
ル

ニ 但シ我方カ東亞（南洋ヲ含ム）ノ安定ニ重大關心
ヲ有シ以テ火ヲ波及セシメサルノ決意ヲ表明
シ右安定ニ害アル事態ハ之ヲ除キ更害アルヘキコ
トハ之ヲ予防スルノ政策ナルコトヲ一層高調シ得
ニ東洋人及東亞ノ知接ヲ以テ資本主義ノ採取ノ
目的タル植民地トシテ取引キノ目的物タルコトヲ
許ササルコトヲ明瞭ニシ我東亞及東洋人ニ對スル
根本方針ヲ明瞭スルコト（支那問題ニ對シテモ刻
果アラン）ハ我對外政策ノ背景トシテ最も重要ニ
シテ且今日ハ其ノ時機來レリト思考ス

三 若シ日本ノ所謂「レ・ベンスラウム」タル東亞ハ
南洋ノ進出カ新ニ大國ノ領有ニ歸スルカ如キコト
アリテハ日本ハ將來此ノ國トモ戦争ノ危險ヲ包有
スルコトトナリテ東亞ノ安定ニ害アリ今日勇氣ヲ
持ツテ之ヲ防止シ置クノ要アリ和信ハ此ノ點充分
ニ諒解スルコトト思考ス

四 尙佛國通商ニ至ルモ英帝國ハ戦争ヲ他途續行スル
コトヲ企図シ和進軍ノ英國侵入ニ對シテハ自信ヲ
表示シ居レルカ兎ニ角地勢上佛國ノ如ク簡單ニ行
カサルハ明カニシテ今後ノ發展ハ注意ヲ要スルモ
對ハ歐洲ノ對東洋勢力ハ著シク輕減スルコトハ
明瞭ナルニ付我方トシテハ此ノ際東亞ニ於ケル地
位ヲ大局上ヨリ確立スルノ時機ト思考セラル
英、和、伊へ電報セリ

1589 E-3

證 明 書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 一五八九 B 號
國際 教 察 部

兵庫及正ニ由スル証明

余、尾戸長春ハ余が下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ外務省
文書課長代理トシテ、日本政府ト公的関係ニ在ルモ
ノナルコト、並ニ該官吏トシテ余が茲ニ添附セラレ
タル、三頁ヨリ成ル、千九百四十年ノ昭和十五年ノ
六月十九日附、下記題名、即チ在英重光大使發有臣
大臣宛電報第一七七二四號ノ文書ノ保管ニ任シ居ル
コトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナ
ルコト、並ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ都局ノ公式書類
及ビ簿ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シアラバ該番
號又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ簿ニ於ケル該文書
ノ成規所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ)

千九百四十六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ十月三日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

証 人

尾 戸 長 春

外務省文書課長代理

佐 田 武 五 郎

1589 E-4

公式入手ニ因スル證憑

余、RICHARD H. LARSH、余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司
令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、並ニ上記姓名ノ文書
ハ余ガ公務上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シ
タルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月八日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名 姓

RICHARD H. LARSH

右ノ者ノ公的資格

INVESTIGATOR I. P. S.

証

人

SGT. TAKEO TOGUCHI

TELEGRAM No. 20394. From Ambassador KURUSU
in Berlin to Foreign Minister RIBB. on July 10, 1940
No. 870-1 (Chief Code)

Concerning your telegram No. 427

From Ambassador S.T.O:-

After long absence of Foreign Minister RIBBENTROP, we could see him at last in Berlin on 8th of this month. I interviewed him for about an hour and twenty minutes accompanied by Ambassador KURUSU and Minister KIM I and exchanged views with him which may be summarized as follows:-

1. To begin with I tendered Japanese Government's congratulation to GERMANY's steady progress towards the establishment of new order in EUROPE and especially great success achieved in FRANCE. I expressed that at this opportunity of passing Berlin, I should like to convey the opinions of the Japanese Government by the order of the same and as I shall soon be back home, I should like to carry the opinion of the German Government to J.P.N., and explained items listed in the telegram stated above. Further I stated that taking for granted RIBBENTROP already knew the views of Japanese Government on problems of DUTCH EAST INDIES and FRENCH INDO-CHINA through the successive explanations of Ambassador KURUSU to Foreign Vice-minister, so I expressed my hope to hear the opinions of RIBBENTROP on the same matter. RIBBENTROP, always paying attention to me, replied that it was great pleasure for GERMANY to know that Japanese Government desired to cooperate with German Government on various problems and it was also a well-known fact that in the past she had endeavored to reach full understanding by close cooperation with J.P.N. However, although he himself knows well what GERMANY wants to do, he is regretful that he does not possess any definite knowledge regarding whereabouts of the Japanese intention, so he was eager to know in concrete form what J.P.N. really hopes, regarding as I do that cooperation of both countries is quite necessary. He further said that J.P.N.'S actions in the F.R. EAST had given considerable effect on EUROPE by which GERMANY gained great facilities as I explained and also that it was a real fact that J.P.N. obtained various interests concerning CHINA problems by the aid of friendly attitude of GERMANY and if she had not assumed such amicable attitude, the great war successes that J.P.N. had obtained in CHINA till now might not be expected.

2. Accordingly I /S.T.O/ explained my view on the fundamental policy of seceding from Nine-Power Treaty system with the same principle as explained to the Italian authorities the other day pointing that it is true that former Japanese diplomatic policy might have been apparently difficult to grasp its pivotal points; really it might have been caused by the great change of former policy by reason of change of situations as the result of various diplomatic difficulties and obstacles which J.P.N. encountered as long as nine years, since the outbreak of MANCHURIAN Incident, during which Japan was obliged to admit of inviting outward suspicions caused by the change of policies, but the

pivotal point for which JAPAN pushed these nine years, especially these three years was the establishment of new order in CHINA, that is to say, building up of new CHINA, seceded from Washington Treaty system and in friendly relation with JAPAN and consequently she has been struggling with such great powers as BRITAIN, the UNITED STATES and FRANCE.

3. Next RIBBENTROP asked me if the said problem of establishment of new order was the only one which made the understanding between JAPAN and AMERICA difficult among the problems pending between the two countries or besides if the problem of equality of naval power between JAPAN and AMERICA might not endanger the diplomatic relations of both countries. Thereupon I replied that surely CHINA problem was the greatest cause of the disputes between JAPAN and the UNITED STATES; as Americans professed to be a protector of CHINA for right or wrong, they were not pleased of the advocacy of establishing of new order by JAPAN and further it was always the case with the UNITED STATES to harbor desire to maintain predominance of her naval power in the Atlantic Ocean and thereby to secure the police power in the Pacific Ocean, therefore in so far as the matter concerns CHINA problems, the advocacies of both countries would remain contradictory to each other. To this RIBBENTROP said that as the result of saturation of both capital and production in the UNITED STATES, she would be hard up for markets for her commodities after the war, so she would rather seek for arrival of favorable turn of JAPAN-U.S. relation by supplying abundance of raw materials and products voluntarily. He further went on to say that when the political power of any nation becomes stronger, the various economical problems may be settled of themselves in the desired form. For example in GERMANY, recently with the strengthening of her political power, such problems as raw materials and export of manufactured products are being settled in such a manner as satisfactory to GERMANY, in which he implicitly boasted the economical development of GERMANY after her great victory. He continued to say that although the UNITED STATES had come to possess nearly ninety per cent of the gold of the world, gold was no more the medium of exchange for material, so even after the war, GERMANY would construct economy absolutely independent of gold at home with the exception of international trade settlement where a small amount of gold might be used. As the result of having excessive gold and the expansion of productive power in the UNITED STATES, the merchandise would overflow and she would have to concentrate her soul and mind upon acquisition of foreign markets, thus the UNITED STATES would be so pressed with canvassing for selling the goods and she would not be feared as a great nation, he hinted.

4. Therefore, I told him that, as I had stated before, the alienation between JAPAN and the UNITED STATES originated in CHINA problem and since then, as the result of having neither profit nor loss in CHINA, the UNITED STATES had always been adhered to problems of principle, so the understanding between the two countries had been exceedingly difficult. Therefore, if JAPAN would act in a devious way beyond a certain extent, the UNITED STATES' public opinion would burst out and there is a possibility of imposing economical pressure on JAPAN. The JAPAN-UNITED STATES commercial treaty had already been abrogated, nevertheless the economical dependence of JAPAN upon the UNITED STATES at

present is far reaching and the result of economical severance would be a matter of great concern to J.P.N. If there would happen the cessation of supply of oil, J.P.N. would be obliged to turn her eyes on South Seas as her life and death problem and in such a case we cannot say that there would be no danger of J.P.N.-U.S. war. And if once this war would break out, it would give great effect upon EUROPE. I told so far to RIBBENTROP who nodded in affirmative and looked to have been exceedingly impressed.

5. Furthermore RIBBENTROP stated that after the Versailles Treaty, GERMANY was the one who experienced the suffering of blockade most, but now she had overturned her position with BRITAIN. GERMANY believed firmly that, as in the operation against FRANCE, she could also obtain complete war results in an extremely short period in British operation. Consequently, when general trend of the world was viewed from economical standpoint, EUROPE and AFRICA would belong to GERMANY and ITALY, EAST ASIA to J.P.N., the remaining Asiatic region to SOVIET UNION, each of which builds up an economic block, in addition to this an American block would be constituted under the UNITED STATES; then the leading countries of each block would carry out trade with surplus materials left over after consumption in each block.

6. Next RIBBENTROP referred to CHINA problems and as he questioned whether there was any expectation of rapid settlement of the Incident, I replied that there was no expectation which might be termed as rapid settlement, but anyhow, a new government of WANG Chao-ming had been established and J.P.N. was in the midst of negotiation to conclude an amicable agreement with it. Therefore in the event of its formation, the new government would likely to carry out just and appropriate politics at home and abroad. It would greatly contribute to the safety of EAST ASIA and also give favorable effect to the UNITED STATES to induce her to revise her recognition of the new situation in EAST ASIA and consequently this might be the good chance of adjusting J.P.N.-U.S. relations.

7. Further RIBBENTROP expressed that since Russo-German agreement, the boundary between both countries had been settled and made it the eternal one; and also his satisfaction that J.P.N. was endeavoring during these several months, as he previously hoped, to recover friendly relations with SOVIET UNION by solving pending problems between two countries as GERMANY had done.

8. Finally I questioned RIBBENTROP of his view as to the measures to be taken to recover peace in EUROPE after the conclusion of military operation against BRITAIN, for which he replied that at present the nerves of the whole GERMANY were being concentrated into the military operation against BRITAIN and there was no scope to take into consideration of program or procedure of recovering peace; thus he kept himself off going too deep into the subject. As the interview extended more than an hour, I told RIBBENTROP again that he must have understood fully various problems which J.P.N. had great concern and had been explained by Ambassador KURUSU and myself for which I hoped that the German Government would pay consideration. Thus the interview was ended.

9. As you will understand from what I report with this cable, I could not find any definite attitude on German side as shown by Italian premier regarding DUTCH EAST INDIES and FRENCH INDO-CHINA. It is also a great regret that I could not get any promises or pledges and on the contrary it was observed that German side rather avoided to give definite previous promises to these problems. As there was a wish from the German side, I hope you would pay attention not to have the contents of this telegram be leaked outside.

Cabled the same to Italy, the United States, Soviet Union and Britain.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1589FStatement of Source and Authenticity

I, ODO Nagaharu hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Assistant Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 10 pages, dated 10 July, 1940, and described as follows: Telegram No. 20394 - Kurusu to -rita. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this
3rd day of Oct., 1946.

/s/ Nagaharu Odo
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ T. Sato

(SLL)
Assistant, Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
8th day of Oct., 1946.

/s/ Richard H. Larsh
N.H.E.

Witness: /s/ Sat. Takeo Toguchi

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

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1589F--1

電信爲 總番二〇三九四 待 伯林昭和十五年七月十日午前時 分發主
號 本省昭和〃 年〃月〃日夜時 分發管
末 柘 大 使

有 因 外 務 大 臣

第八七〇號ノ一 (館長符號板)

貴電第四二七號ニ關シ

佐藤大使ヨリ

「リ」外相久シク不在ノ爲漸ク本八日伯林ニテ面會
來領大使、河相公使ト共ニ會談一時間二十分ニ亘リ
意見交換ヲ爲セルカ其ノ要領左ノ通り

一 本使ヨリ先著ク歐洲新秩序建設ノ企圖着々進捗シ佛
ニ於テ偉大ナル成功ヲ獲得ラレタルコトニ對シ日
本政府ノ慶祝ヲ呈スル旨挨拶シタル後本使伯林通
過ノ機ニ於テ帝國政府ノ命ニ依リ日本政府ノ意見
ヲ傳達致度ク且自分ハ近々歸朝スヘキニ付獨逸政府
ノ意圖モ日本ヘ齎ラスヘシト前置シ冒頭電記載ノ
各項ヲ説述シ更ニ獨印、佛印等ノ問題ニ付帝國政
府ノ採レル見解ニ對シテハ既ニ累次來領大使ヨリ
外務次官ニ説明セル處アルニ付多分貴國ニ達シ居
ルコトト存スルモ是等ノ詳細ニ關シ貴見ヲ伺フヲ
得ハ幸甚ナリト述べタル處「リ」ハ逐一之ヲ傾聴
シタル後帝國政府カ各般ノ問題ニ亘リ獨逸政府ト
協力ヲ欲セラルル點ハ獨逸ノ欣快ホスル所ニシテ

1589F-2

獨トシテハ過去ニ於テモ日本ト密接ナル行動ニ出
テ充分ナル了解ニ到達スヘク努力シタルハ御承知
ノ通りナリ唯自分ハ獨ガ何ヲ欲スルヤノ點ニ付テ
ハ明カナル認識ヲ有スルモ日本ノ企圖ガ奈邊ニア
リヤニ疑シテハ遺憾ナラ明確ナル知識ヲ持チ兼ヌ
ル次第ニシテ兩國間ノ協力モ必要ナラ先ツ日本カ
果シテ具體的ニ何ヲ希望セラルルヤヲ承知致度シ
尤モ日本ノ極東ニ於ケル行動カ歐洲ニ對シ大ナル
影響ヲ與ヘ獨逸ガ之ニ依リ大ナル便宜ヲ得タルハ
御説明ノ通ニシテ日本モ亦獨逸ノ理解アル程度ニ
依リ支那問題ニ關シ各段ノ利益ヲ獲得セルハ事實
ニシテ若シ獨逸ノ新クノ如キ好意的態度ナカリセ
バ日本カ現ニ支那ニ於テ敵メタルカ如キ大ナル威
果ハ或ハ期待シ得サリシナルヘシト述ベタリ

ニ仍テ本使ハ成程從來日本ノ外交政策カ外觀ニ於テ
捕捉シ難キ點アリシヤモ知レサルモ右ハ日本カ滿
洲事變發生以來九年ニ亘リ直面シタル外交上ノ積
々ナル困難障礙ノ爲或場合ニハ或方向ニ進マント
シツツ次ノ場合ニ於テ局面ノ變化ノ爲戰場方針ハ
大ナル改變ヲ加ヘサルヲ得サリシ等ノ事實ノ爲外
觀ノ疑惑ヲ買ヒタル場合モアリシヤニ認メラルル
モ日本カ九年此ノ方特ニ過去三年來邁進シ來リタ

1589 F-3

ル要點ハ支那ニ於テノ新秩序建設即チ華盛頓體制
ヨリ離脱シテ日本ト友好的ナル新シキ支那ヲ造ラ
ントスル點ニシテ之カ爲英米佛等ノ強大ナル勢力
ニ拮抗シ來リタル次第ナリトテ通設伊太利當局ニ
對シ述ヘタル所！同様に通旨ヲ以テ九箇國體制脫
却ノ根本方針ニ觀シ意見ヲ開陳セリ

次ニ「リ」日米間ノ問題ニシテ特ニ相互ノ了解
ヲ困難ナラシムル點ハ果シテ右新秩序ノ問題ノミ
ナルヘキヤ其ノ他ノ點例ヘバ日米間海軍ノ平等問
題等カ兩國圖交ヲ阻害シ居ルニアラスヤト質問シ
來レルニ依リ本使ハ日米間紛争ノ最大原因ハ正ニ
支那問題ニ在リ米人ハ良カレ惡シカレ支那ノ保護
者ヲ以テ任スルカ故日本ノ新秩序建設ノ主張ハ彼
等ノ害フ所ニアラス米國ハ常に大西洋上~~於テ~~於テル海
軍ノ優勢ヲ保テ之ニ依リ太平洋ノ警察權ヲ把握ス
ルヲ念トスルモノニシテ支那問題ニ關スル限り日
米間主張ハ相容レサルモノアリト説明セル處「リ」
ハ之ニ對シ米ハ資本生産共ニ飽和シ居ル結果戰後
ニ於テ商品ノ出口ニ窮シ寧ロ進ンデ日本ニ對シ原
料及製造品ノ供給ヲ潤澤ナラシムベク斯クシテ日
米間ハ好戰ノ機運ニ向フニアラスヤト想像セラ
ルト述ベ

1589F-4

更ニ一國ノ政治力カ強大トナレハ經濟上ノ諸問題
ハ自然ニ其ノ欲スルカ如キ形ニ於テ解決セラルル
モノニシテ獨逸ノ如キ最近其ノ政治力カ強大ヲ加
フルニ從ヒ原料問題ノ如キ製造品輸出問題ノ如キ
皆皆ニ獨逸ノ満足スル様解決セラレ居レリトテ諸ニ
獨逸大勝ノ後ニ於ケル經濟力ノ發展ヲ證示シ且米
國ハ世界ノ金ヲ殆ト九割ヲ占有スルニ至リタルモ
金ハ既ニ物資交換ノ用具ニアラス戰後ニ於テ獨逸
獨逸ハ國內的ニ全然金ニ依存セザル經濟ヲ建設シ直
ニ國際間ノ貿易決済ニ金ヲ利用スルニ逼キサルヘ
シ米國ハ有余ル金ヲ保持シ生産力擴大ノ特權商品
達レ外國市場ノ獲得ニ日モ足ラサル有様トナルヘ
シトテ米國カ商品賣込ニ急ニシテ大國トシテ左程
恐ルルニ足ラサルヤノ口吻ヲ洩ラセリ

四 依テ本使ハ日米間ノ疎隔ハ前通ノ如ク支那問題ニ
關シ發シ居リ其ノ間米カ支那ニ實利實害ヲ有セサ
ル關係上常ニ主義上ノ問題ニ拘泥シ居ル結果兩國
間ノ了解ハ益々メテ困難ナリ而シテ日本カ若シ或程
度ヲ過脱セシカ米ノ興趣ハ直ニ激發シテ經濟上ノ
壓迫ヲ加ヘ來ルヘキ可能性ヲシトセス既ニ日米通
商條約ハ廢棄セラレ居レリ他國米ニ對スル日本ノ
經濟上ノ依存關係ハ現在ニ於テモ可ナリ廣範圍ニ

1589 F-5

シテ經濟面交ノ結果ハ日本ニ取リ便スヘカラサ
ルモノアリ萬一石油補給ノ途ニテモ杜絶スルコト
アリトセハ日本ハ之ヲ死生問題トシテ南洋ニ目ヲ
轉スヘク茲ニ日米戦争ノ危機皆無ト言ヒ難シ
而ソテ一度戦争發生セハ之カ歐洲ニ對シ重大ナル
影響ヲ與フヘキコトハ多言ヲ要セスト猶ヘタル處
「リ」ハ言下ニ之ヲ肯定シ可成リ「インプレス」
サレタル様子ニ見受ケラレタリ

更ニ「リ」ハ獨逸ハ「ベルサイユ」條約以後ニ於
テ最も前線ノ苦惱ヲ受ケタル國ナリシモ現在ニ於
テハ英國ト其ノ地位ヲ交換セリ如シハ對等作戰ト
同様對英作戰ニ於テ極メテ短期間ニ完全ナル結果
ヲ獲得シ得ルモノト確信シ居ル處其ノ結果世界ノ
大勢ハ經濟的ニ見テ歐洲及亞細亞加ヘ獨逸、東亞
ハ日本、英ノ余ノ亞細亞ハ蘇聯邦ノ各分野トナリ
之ニ米國ヲ加ヘ各區域間ノ主人公タル國々ニ於テ
自己消費ノ剩餘ヲ交易スルコトトナルヘシト述ベ
タリ

次ニ「リ」ハ支那問題ニ言及シ事態急遽解決ノ目
算アリヤト質問セルニ付本使ヨリ迅速解決トハ言
ヒ得ストスルモ兎モ尙今ヤ汪兆銘ノ新政府モ新設
セラレ日本ハ之ト友好的協定ニ入ルヘク現在交渉

1589F-6

ノ役中ト心得居レリ之カ成立ノ時ハ新政府ニ於テ
國ノ内外ニ公正妥當ナル政治ヲ行フコトナルヘ
ク右ハ東亞ノ安全ニ要スル所大ナルヘク米國ニモ
好影響ヲ與ヘ彼ラシテ東亞ノ新事態ニ對スル認識
ヲ歐メシムルニ至ルヘク之カ日米關係調整ノ契機
トモナルヘシト考フト答ヘ置キタリ

セ 更ニ蘇聯邦ニ關シ「リ」ハ獨蘇協定以來兩國間國
境稍定シ互ニ其ノ境界ヲ永久的ニシタル次第ナル
カ觀テ自分ノ希望シタルカ如ク最近數ヶ月ニ亘リ
日本カ獨逸ト同シク蘇聯邦トノ間ニ許難ノ案件ヲ
解決シテ友好ノ關係ヲ恢復スヘク努力セラレ居ル
ハ自分ノ欣幸トスル所ナリト述ヘ居タリ

ハ 最後ニ本使ヨリ對英作戦終了ノ時歐洲平和克復ノ
爲探ラルヘキ手段ニ付何等貴見ヲ拜陳シ得ヘキヤ
ト述ヘタルニ對シ「リ」ハ目下獨逸ノ動向ハ對英
作戦ニ集中セラレ居リ到底平和克復ノ形勢乃至ハ
手續等ニ關シ考慮ヲ網ラシ居ル余地ナシトテ深入
ヲ進ケタリ會見既ニ一時間余ニ及ビタルヲ以テ本
使ヨリ重シテ日本ノ關心ヲ有スル諸問題ニ關シテ
ハ既ニ來相大藏及本使ヨリ申述ヘタル所ニ依リ貴
大臣ニ於テ充分御了解ナリタルコトト存ス茲ニ對
シ獨逸政府カ相當ノ考慮ヲ拂ハレシコトヲ希望ス

1589F-7

ト進へ色談ヲ打切りタリ

又以上ノ経過ニテ御承知相成ルヘキ通リ獨斷ニテハ
前印、後印等ニ關シ伊首相ノ與ヘタルカ如キ明確
ナル態度ヲ一切見受クルヲ得ス確約言質等ヲ取リ
付クルヲ得サリシハ蓋タ遺憾ニシテ獨斷ニテハ之
等諸問題ニ對シ寧ロ確定的前約ヲ與フルヲ望ケン
トスル様子ニ見受ケラレタリ

尙先方ノ希望モアリ本電内容外部ニ達シサル様特ニ
御配慮相煩度シ

伊、米、蘇、英ヘ轉電セリ

1589F-8 (cert.)

證 明 書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 一 五 八 九 号
國 際 検 査 部 第 一 五 八 九 号

典 據 及 ビ 公 正 ニ 關 ス ル 證 明

余、尾戸長春ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ外務省
文書保管代理トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモ
ノナルコト、茲ニ該官吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレ
タル、十頁ヨリ成ル、千九百四十四年／昭和十五年／
七月十日附、下記題名、即チ在獨來領大使發有田大
臣宛電報第二〇三九四號ノ文書ノ保管ニ任ジ居ルコ
トヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナ
ルコト、茲ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類
及ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シアラバ綴番
號又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書
ノ成規所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ)

外務省

1589F-9 (cert)

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月三日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

証人

池戸景春

外務省文書課長代理

佐藤武五郎

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、Richard H. Larsh ハ、余が聯合國最高指揮官
總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、茲ニ上記署名ノ
文書ハ余が公的上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入
手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月八日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

証人

Richard H. Larsh

Richard H. Larsh PS

Investigator IPS

Sgt Takeo Toguchi

1589F-9 (cert)

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月三日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該宣吏署名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

証

人

池戸 長 泰

外務省文藝課長代理

佐藤 武五郎

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、Richard H. Larsh ハ、余が聯合國最高指揮官
總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、茲ニ上記署名ノ
文藝ハ余が公的上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入
手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月八日

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氏 名 欄

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Investigator IPS

Sgt Takeo Toguchi

1589F-9 (cert)

Ex. 1020

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月三日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

証

人

池戸 長 春

外務省文書課長代理

佐藤 武 五 郎

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、Richard H. Larsh へ、余が聯合國最高指揮官
總司令部ニ配属アルモノナルコト、茲ニ上記署名ノ
文書へ余が公的ニ、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入
手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月八日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名 欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

証

人

Richard H. Larsh

Richard H. Larsh

Investigator IPS

Sgt Takeo Toguchi

TELEGRAM NO. 20382 Cipher Code - From
Ambassador KURUSU in Berlin to Foreign
Minister ARITA. Dispatched from Berlin
July 10, A.M., 1940. Received at the
Ministry July 10, P.M., 1940.
(No. 871 - Chief Code - Urgent)

1. As I could understand the general outline of the policy of the Imperial Government concerning JAPAN-GERMAN cooperation by the aid of your telegram No. 427, by taking advantage of the opportunity of interview of Ambassador SATO with RIBBENTROP as reported in my telegram No. 870 /No. 20394/, I shall proceed with the talk myself at appropriate time.
2. But I am under the impression now that recently in Japan there are some who are too eager and worried about every smile or frown of Germany; it may be needless to say that it is very disadvantageous for our diplomatic policy to show such attitude for Germans who are inclined to urge everything to us as well as in high spirits as the result of glorious victory and I cannot expect good result of the cooperation concluded under such unequal conditions.
3. When Ambassador SATO was going to leave after the above interview, based upon above mentioned consideration, I showed my appreciation to RIBBENTROP to the effect that by the aid of today's interview I came to find Germany's desire of JAPAN-GERMAN cooperation, and also stated that recently there were some who reported me the cool attitude of GERMANY for JAPAN and unfortunately if it were true, I, who hoped for the JAPAN-GERMAN rapprochement, thought there would be no other way than to consider some best policy under the above new situation. At this RIBBENTROP was very much astonished and denied it. Therefore I said to him that for such method of cooperation as desired by JAPAN which RIBBENTROP questioned Ambassador SATO, a solution would be found in so far as both sides had intention of cooperation, and for that purpose I should exchange views hereafter if he wanted to do so.

4. That night at the dinner party, I had an opportunity to talk with STAHLER who was present at the above-mentioned interview. He confidentially told me that RIBBENTROP, taking into consideration the situation after war, is thinking of cooperating with JAPAN and that although it appears that he wants to have it extend over the fields of both diplomacy and economy, it seems that he is hoping for its earliest realization in view of the surrounding circumstances. Cabled the same to Britain, the United States, Italy and the Soviet Union.

C E R T I F I C A T EW.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 1589GStatement of Source and Authenticity

I, ODO, Nagaharu, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Assistant Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3 pages, dated 10 July, 1940, and described as follows: Telegram No. 20382, Kuruu to Arita. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation or the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this
3rd day of Oct., 1946./Witness/: (s) T. Sato(s) Nagaharu Odo
Signature of Official (S.E.L.)Assistant Chief Archives Section
Official CapacityStatement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
8th day of Oct., 1946Witness: (s) Sgt. Takeo Toguchi/s/ Richard H. Larsh
N.H.E.Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

15899G

電信局
號番線

二〇三八二

待 伯 示 昭和十五年七月十日 前 發
號 本 省 昭和十五年七月十日 夜 着

來 相 大 使

有 田 外 務 大 臣

第八七一號 (館長符號扱 至急)

- 一 日獨協力ニ關スル帝國政府ノ御万針モ貴電第四二七號ニ依リ大體ノ輪廓拜察セラルルニ付往電第八七〇號佐藤大使「リ」外相會談ヲ契機トシテ今後ハ本便ニ於テ時宜ニ依リ話ヲ進ムルコトト致スベシ
- 二 然ルニ最近我國ノ内部ニハ熱心ノ余リ殆ト獨逸ノ一舉一笑ヲ氣ニ掛ケ居ル向モ有之ニアラスヤト印象セラルル處何事ニモ一應預彼ヤ來ル傾向アルニ加ヘ戰勝ニ意氣擧レル獨逸人ニ對シ右様ノ態度ヲ示スハ外天上願ル不得業ナルハ甲ス迄モナク斯ル不對等ナル氣持ノ下ニ妥協セル協力ノ如キハ其ノ效果甚タ覺束ナカルヘシト存ス
- 三 以上ノ考慮ニ基キ本使ハ佐藤大使カ前記往電ノ會談ヲ終ヘテレ辭去スルニ當リ「リ」外相ニ對シ本

日ノ會談ニ依リ獨逸側ニモ日獨協力ノ希望ヲ有セ
ラルルコト判明セルハ本使ノ特ニ欣快トスル所ニ
シテ實ハ最近時々獨逸ノ對日態度冷却ヲ本使ニ傳
ヘ來ル者アリ不辛ニシテ萬一事實ナリトヤハ豫テ
日獨接近ヲ希望セル本使トシテモ右新事情ノ下ニ
景善ノ万策ヲ考慮スルノ外ナキカト私カニ思案シ
居リタル次第ナリト述ヘタル處「リ」ニ右ハ願ル
意見ナリトシ強ク之ヲ否定シタルヲ以テ本使ヨリ
然ラハ先刻佐藤大使ニ御愛問ノ日本ノ希望スル協
力ノ万法ノ如キハ双方ニ協力ノ意思在スル限り目
ラ臨カトナルヘク右ニ對シテハ今後御希望ニ依リ
本使ニ於テ意見交換致スヘシト申附キタリ。

四右會談ニ列席セル「スターマー」ト同夜晩餐ノ席
上懸談ノ機會ヲ得タルカ「ス」ハ「リ」外相ハ戰
後ノ事態ヲモ考ヘ日本トノ協力ヲ考慮シ居リ其ノ
範圍ハ外交經濟ノ双方ニ及フコトヲ希望シ居ルモ
ノノ如ク「ス」ハ四國ノ情勢上右在上ヘ成ルヘク遠
カナルヲ欲シ居ル模様ナリト内談シ居タリ。
英、米、伊、露ヘ轉電セリ。

證 明 書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 號

國 際 食 料 部 第 一 五 八 九 〇 號

典據及ビ公正ニ關スル證明

余、尾戸長春ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ、外務省文書課長代理トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモノナルコト、又ニ該官吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添付セラレタル、三頁ヨリ成ル・千九百四十年／昭和十五年／七月十日附、下記題名、即チ在朝遠來領大使發有田大臣宛電報第二〇三八二號ノ文書ノ保管ニ任シ居ルコトラ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添付ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト、又ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類及ビ綴ノ一冊ナルコトラ證明ス。（若シアラバ綴番號又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ處置所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ）

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月三日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄

尾 戸 長 春

右ノ者ノ公的資格

外務省文書課長代理

證

人

佐 藤 武 五 郎

公式入手ニ付スル証状

余ハ RICHARD H LARSH ハ余ガ前合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、茲ニ上記題名ノ文書ハ余ガ公榜上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十月八日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名 同 RICHARD H LARSH

石ノ言ノ公的職務 INVESTIGATOR I p S

證 人 SGT TAKEO TOGUCHI